

APPENDIX 10B

Structural Engineering Design Criteria

Structural Engineering Design Criteria

10B1 Introduction

The purpose of this appendix is to summarize the codes and standards and standard design criteria and practices that will be used in the design and construction of the structural engineering portions of the project. These criteria form the basis of the design for the structural components and systems of the project. More specific design information will be developed during detailed design to support equipment procurement and construction specifications. Subsection 10B2 summarizes the applicable codes and standards, and Subsection 10B3 includes the general criteria for natural phenomena, design loads, architectural features, concrete, steel, and seismic design. Subsection 10B4 describes the structural design methodology for structures and equipment. Section 10B5 describes the hazard mitigation for the project.

10B2 Design Codes and Standards

The design and specification of work shall be in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations of the federal government, the state of California, and the applicable local codes and ordinances. A summary of the codes and industry standards to be used in the design and construction follows:

- Specifications for materials will generally follow the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).
- Field and laboratory testing procedures for materials will follow standard ASTM specifications.
- Design and placement of structural concrete will follow the recommended practices and the latest version of the American Concrete Institute (ACI), the California Building Code, 2001 Edition (CBC, 2001) (based on the Uniform Building Code [UBC] 1997), the San Francisco Building Code, 2001 Edition (SFBC, 2001), and the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI).
- Design, fabrication, and erection of structural steel will follow the recommended practices and the latest version of the American Institute of Steel Construction Code (AISC), CBC, 2001, and SFBC, 2001.
- Steel components for metal wall panels and roof decking will conform to the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) Specification for the Design of Light Gage Cold-Formed Structural Members.
- Welding procedures and qualifications for welders will follow the recommended practices and codes of the American Welding Society (AWS).

- Preparation of metal surfaces for coating systems will follow the specifications and standard practices of the Steel Structures Painting Council (SSPC), National Association for Corrosion Engineers (NACE), and the specific instructions of the coatings manufacturer.
- Fabrication and erection of grating will follow applicable standards of the National Association of Architectural Metals Manufacturers (NAAMM).
- Design and erection of masonry materials will follow the recommended practices and codes of the latest revision of the ACI Concrete Masonry Structures Design and Construction Manual and the International Conference of Building Officials, California Building Code, 2001 Edition (CBC) and SFBC, 2001.
- Design will conform to the requirements of the Federal and California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA and Cal-OSHA).
- Design of roof coverings will conform to the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Factory Mutual (FM).

Other recognized standards will be used where required to serve as guidelines for the design, fabrication, and construction.

10B2.1 Federal

The following laws, ordinances, codes, and standards have been identified as applying to structural design and construction. In cases where conflicts between cited codes (or standards) exist, the requirements of the more conservative code will be met.

- Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards.
- Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act (P.L. 50-204.10).

10B2.2 State

The following laws, ordinances, codes, and standards have been identified as applying to structural design and construction. In cases where conflicts between cited codes (or standards) exist, the requirements of the more conservative code will be met.

- Business and Professions Code Section 6704, et seq.; Section 6730 and 6736. Requires state registration to practice as a Civil Engineer or Structural Engineer in California.
- Labor Code Section 6500, et seq. requires a permit for construction of trenches or excavations 5 feet or deeper where personnel have to descend. This also applies to construction or demolition of any building, structure, false work, or scaffolding that is more than three stories high or equivalent.
- Title 24 California Code of Regulations (CCR). Adopts current edition of CBC as minimum legal building standards.
- State of California Department of Transportation, Standard Specifications.

- Title 8 CCR Sections 1500, et seq.; Sections 2300, et seq.; and Sections 3200, et seq. Describes general construction safety orders, industrial safety orders, and work safety requirements and procedures.
- Regulations of the following state agencies as applicable.
 - Department of Labor and Industry Regulations.
 - Bureau of Fire Protection.
 - Department of Public Health.
 - Water and Power Resources.
- Title 8 CCR Section 450, et seq. and Section 750, et seq. Adapts American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (ASME B and PVC) and other requirements for unfired and fired boilers.

10B2.3 Industry Codes and Standards

The following laws, ordinances, codes, and standards have been identified as applying to structural design and construction. In cases where conflicts between cited codes (or standards) exist, the requirements of the more conservative code will be met.

- California Energy Commission, "Recommended Seismic Design Criteria for Non-Nuclear Power Generating Facilities in California."
- International Conference of Building Officials, "California Building Code" (CBC), 2001 Edition.
- City of San Francisco Building Code, 2001.
- Structural Engineers Association of California, "Recommended Lateral Force Requirements and Commentary," 1999 Recommendation and Commentary.
- Applied Technology Council, "Tentative Provision for the Development of Seismic Regulations for Buildings," (ATC-3-06), Amended December 1982.
- American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC).
 - Specification for Structural Steel Buildings – Allowable Stress Design and Plastic Design, June 1, 1989.
 - "Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges."
 - "Allowable Stress Design Specifications for Structural Joints Using ASTM A325 or A490 Bolts."
 - Manual of Steel Construction Allowable Stress Design, 9th Edition.
- American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) "North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members," 2001. "2002 Edition Cold-Formed Steel Design Manual Parts I-VII."

- American Welding Society (AWS) “Structural Welding Code-Steel Twelfth Edition” (AWS D1.1-2000).
- American Concrete Institute (ACI).
 - “Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete” (ACI 318/318R-02).
 - “Code Requirements for Nuclear Safety Related Structures,” Appendix B (Steel Embedments only) (ACI 349-01), except that anchor bolts will be embedded to develop their yield strength.
 - ACI 530-02 “Building Code Requirements for Concrete Masonry Structures.”
 - ACI 212.3R-91 – Chemical Admixtures for Concrete.
 - ACI 302.1R-96 – Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction.
 - ACI 350R-01 – Environmental Engineering Concrete Structures.
- Structural and Miscellaneous Steel.
 - ASTM A569/ A569M Specifications for Steel Carbon (0.15 maximum percent) Hot-Rolled Sheet and Strip, Commercial Quality.
 - ASME/ANSI STS-1-1986 – Steel stacks, except for circumferential stiffening which shall be in accordance with British Standard 4076 – 1978 and except that seismic design shall be in accordance with CBC 2001.
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). The current versions of the following codes and standards shall be included as a minimum:
 - ASTM A36/ A36M – Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel.
 - ASTM A53 – Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc Coated, Welded and Seamless.
 - ASTM A276 – Specification for Stainless Steel Bars and Shapes.
 - ASTM A500 – Specification for Cold-formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes.
 - ASTM B695 – Specification for Coatings of Zinc Mechanically Deposited on Iron and Steel.
 - ASTM A307 – Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs.
 - ASTM A123 – Specification for Zinc (Hot Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products.
 - ASTM A153 – Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware.
 - ASTM A82-A – Specification for Steel Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.
 - ASTM A185 – Standard Specification for Steel Welded Wire Fabric, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.

- ASTM A 615/ A615 M-Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
- Masonry Institute of America, “Reinforced Masonry Engineering Handbook.”
- American Water Works Association (AWWA).
 - “Standards for Welding Steel Tanks,” (AWWA D100-96).
 - “Standards for Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel Cylinder Type for Water and Other Liquids” (AWWA C301-99).
 - “Standards for Reinforced Concrete Water Pipe—Noncylinder Type, Not Prestressed” (AWWA C302-95).
- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials – (GDHS-2), “A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets.”
- Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Guide by American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE).
- Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC), 2000 Edition.
- International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.
- National Fire Protection Association Standards (NFPA).
- Steel Structures Painting Council Standards (SSPC).
- American Society of Nondestructive Testing (SNT-TC-1A).
- International Standard Organization (ISO) 3945-85 “Mechanical Vibration of Large Rotating Machines with Speed Range from 10 to 200 revs/sec – Measurement and Evaluation of Vibration Severity In Situ.”

The codes and industry standards used for design, fabrication, and construction will be the codes and industry standards, including all addenda, in effect as stated in equipment and construction purchase or contract documents. Where no other standard or code governs, the CBC will be used. In the event of conflict between referenced codes, standards, and design criteria, the more restrictive condition shall apply.

10B3 Structural Design Criteria

10B3.1 Natural Phenomena

10B3.1.1 Datum

The finished grade of the facility will be approximately 10 to 15 feet above MSL.

10B3.1.2 Wind Speed

The design wind speed will be 80 miles per hour based on CBC, 2001 edition for a 50-year recurrence interval. This design wind speed will be used to determine wind loads for all structures as discussed in Subsection 10B3.2.3 Wind Loads.

10B3.1.3 Temperature

The design basis temperatures for Civil and structural systems will be as follows:

Maximum	108°F
Minimum	25°F

10B3.1.4 Frost Penetration

The site is located in an area free of frost penetration. Bottom elevation of all foundations for structures and equipment, however, will be maintained at a minimum of 1 inch below the finished grade.

10B3.1.5 Seismicity

The plant site is located in Seismic Zone 4, as determined from Figure No.16-2, "Seismic Zone Map of the United States," of CBC, 2001.

10B3.1.6 Snow

The plant site is located in a zero ground snow load area, as determined from Figure No. A-16-1 of CBC, 2001.

10B3.2 Design Loads

Design loads for all structures will be determined according to the criteria described below, unless the applicable building code requires more severe design conditions.

10B3.2.1 Dead Loads

Dead loads will consist of the weights of the structure and all equipment of a permanent or semi-permanent nature including tanks, bins, wall panels, partitions, roofing, piping, drains, electrical trays, bus ducts, and the contents of tanks and bins measured at full operating capacity. The contents of tanks and bins shall not be considered as effective in resisting column uplift due to wind forces but shall be considered effective for seismic forces.

10B3.2.2 Live Loads

Live loads will consist of uniform live loads and equipment live loads. Uniform live loads are assumed unit loads which are sufficient to provide for movable and transitory loads, such as the weight of people, portable equipment and tools, planking and small equipment, or parts which may be moved over or placed on floors during maintenance operations. These uniform live loads shall not be applied to floor areas which will be permanently occupied by equipment.

Equipment live loads are calculated loads based upon the actual weight and size of the equipment and parts to be placed on floors during dismantling and maintenance, or to be temporarily placed on or moved over floors during installation.

Uniform live loads will be in accordance with CBC, 2001, but will not be less than the following:

a. Roofs: 20 psf. All roof areas will be designed for wind loads as indicated in Subsection - B3.2.3, Wind Loads. Ponding loading effect because of roof deck and framing deflections will be investigated in accordance with AISC Specification Article K2. All roof areas will be designed for a minimum of 20 psf live load in addition to calculated dead loads.

b. Floors and Platforms (Steel grating and checkered plate): 100 psf. In addition, a uniform load of 50 psf will be used to account for piping and cable tray, except where the piping and cable tray loads exceed 50 psf, the actual loads will be used. Pipe hanger loads for the major piping systems will be specifically determined and located. Piping expansion and dynamic loads will be considered on an individual basis for their effect on the structural systems. Loads imposed on perimeter beams around pipe chase areas will also be considered on an individual basis.

c. Floors (Elevated Concrete Floors): 125 psf. In addition, elevated concrete slabs will be designed to support an alternate concentrated load of 3 kips in lieu of the uniform loads, whichever governs. The concentrated load will be treated as a uniformly distributed load acting over an area of 2.5 square feet, and will be located in a manner to produce the maximum stress conditions in the slab.

d. Control Room Floor: 150 psf.

e. Stairs, Landings and Walkways: 100 psf. In addition, a concentrated load of 2 kips will be applied concurrently to the supporting beams for the walkways to maximize the stresses in the members, but the reactions from the concentrated loads will not be carried to the columns.

f. Pipe Racks: 100 psf. Where the piping and cable tray loads exceed the design uniform load, the actual loads will be used. In addition, a concentrated load of 15 kips will be applied concurrently to the supporting beams for the walkways to maximize the stresses in the members, but the reactions from the concentrated loads will not be carried to the columns.

g. Hand Railings. Hand railings will be designed for either a uniform horizontal force of 50 plf applied simultaneously with a uniform vertical live load of 100 plf or a 200 pound concentrated load applied at any point and in any direction, whichever governs.

h. Slabs on Grade: 250 psf. Consideration will be given to designing appropriate areas of the ground floor for support of heavy equipment such as construction and maintenance cranes.

i. Truck Loading Surcharge Adjacent to Structures: 250 psf.

j. Truck Support Structures: AASHTO-HS-20-44.

k. Special Loading Conditions: Actual loadings. Laydown loads from equipment components during maintenance and floor areas where trucks, forklifts or other transports have access will be considered in the design live load.

Live loads may be reduced in accordance with the provisions of CBC Section 1607.

Posting of the floor load capacity signs for all roofs, elevated floors, platforms, and walkways will be in compliance with the OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Standard, Walking and Working Surfaces, Subpart D. Floor load capacity for slabs on grade will not be posted.

10B3.2.3 Wind Loads

Wind loads for all structures will be based on CBC, 2001. Basic wind speed shall be 80 miles per hour and wind stagnation pressure (qs) of 16.4 psf. A step function of pressure with height under Exposure C conditions will be used. The Importance Factor shall equal 1.0. Height brackets and velocity pressures are shown in Table 10B-1.

TABLE 10B-1
Height Brackets and Velocity Pressures

Height Bracket (feet aboveground)	Velocity Pressure (pounds-force per square foot)
Grade to 20	18.5
20 to 40	21.5
40 to 60	23.5
60 to 100	26.4
100 to 160	29.4
160 to 200	30.7

The velocity pressures indicated in Table 10B-1 are average values for the indicated height brackets. The design wind pressures will be determined by multiplying the velocity pressures by the appropriate pressure coefficients given in CBC Table No. 16-H using Method 1.

If wind design governs, the detailing requirements and limitations in the CBC, 2001 seismic provisions will also be followed.

10B3.2.4 Steel Stacks

The steel stack and supports shall be capable of enduring specified normal and abnormal design operating conditions in combination with high wind or seismic event for the design life of the facility. Effects of wind will include along-wind and across-wind response. The design will address the design considerations, meet the requirements, and utilize the design methods of Steel Stacks, ASME/ANSI STS-1-1986, and AISC Manual of Steel Construction Allowable Stress Design, Ninth Edition, except that increased allowable stresses for wind will not be used. Design values for yield strength and modulus of elasticity of the stack material will depend on the composition of the material and the maximum temperature of

the metal at design operating conditions, and will be as prescribed by the ASME Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 2, Part AM. Seismic loads shall be in accordance with CBC 2001.

10B3.2.5 Seismic Loads

Seismic loads will be determined in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria.

10B3.2.6 Construction Loads

The integrity of the structures will be maintained without use of temporary framing struts or ties and cable bracing insofar as possible. However, construction or crane access considerations may dictate the use of temporary structural systems.

10B3.2.7 Earth Pressures

Earth pressures will be in accordance with the recommendations contained in the project-specific "Final Geotechnical Investigation and Foundation Report."

10B3.2.8 Groundwater Pressures

Hydrostatic pressures due to groundwater or temporary water loads will be considered.

10B3.2.9 Special Considerations for Structures and Loads During Construction

For temporary structures, or permanent structures left temporarily incomplete to facilitate equipment installations, or temporary loads imposed on permanent structures during construction, the allowable stresses may be increased by 33 percent.

Structural backfill may be placed against walls, retaining walls, and similar structures when the concrete strength attains 80 percent of the design compressive strength (f'_c), as determined by sample cylinder tests. Restrictions on structural backfill, if any, will be shown on the engineering design drawings.

Metal decking used as forms for elevated concrete slabs, will be evaluated to adequately support the weight of concrete plus a uniform construction load of 50 psf, without an increase in allowable stresses.

10B3.2.10 Load Combinations

At a minimum, the following load combinations will be considered. Applicable CBC, 2001 prescribed load combinations will also be considered:

- Dead load.
- Dead load plus live load plus all loads associated with normal operation of the equipment, e.g., temperature and pressure loads, piping loads, normal torque loads, impact loads, etc.
- Dead load plus live load plus all loads associated with normal operation plus wind load.
- Dead load plus live load plus all loads associated with normal operation plus seismic load.

- Dead load plus construction loads.
- Dead load plus live load plus emergency loads.
- Dead load plus wind load.
- Dead load plus seismic load.

Every building component shall be provided with the strength adequate to resist the most critical effect resulting from the following combination of loads:

- Dead plus floor live plus roof live.
- Dead plus floor live plus wind.
- Dead plus floor live plus seismic.
- Dead plus floor live plus wind plus roof live/2.
- Dead plus floor live plus roof live plus wind/2.
- Dead plus floor live plus roof live plus seismic.

Note: Use live load only where required by CBC, 2001 in combination with seismic.

10B3.2.11 Allowable Stresses

Each load combination shall not exceed the allowable stress permitted by the appropriate code for that combination.

The 1997 UBC/2001 CBC allows a 33 percent stress increase for seismic and wind design in Section 1612.3.2 which specifies loading combinations to be used for the design of structures and portions thereof when using the allowable stress design method. These combinations are permitted a one-third increase in allowable stresses for all combinations including wind or seismic. The design of steel structures will utilize these combinations along with the special seismic load combinations specified in Section 1612.4. Section 1612.3.1, which does not allow a 33 percent stress increase for seismic and wind design of structures, specifies loading combinations to be used for the design of structures and portions thereof, will not be used. Therefore, the load combinations of section B3.2.11.2 (steel design) will comply with the UBC/CBC design requirements. Additionally, welded, bolted, or other intermittent connection such as inserts for anchorage of nonstructural components will not use the one-third increase in allowable stress when considering wind and seismic forces.

10B3.2.11.1 Concrete Structures. For reinforced concrete structures and equipment supports, using the strength method, the load factors and load combinations will be in accordance with CBC Section 1909.

The required strength (U) shall be at least equal to the following:

- $U = 1.4 \text{ Dead} + 1.7 \text{ Live}$
- $U = 0.75 (1.4 \text{ Dead} + 1.7 \text{ Live} + 1.7 \text{ Wind})$
- $U = 0.9 \text{ Dead} + 1.3 \text{ Wind}$
- $U = 1.4 (\text{Dead} + \text{Live} + \text{Seismic})$
- $U = 0.9 \text{ Dead} + 1.4 \text{ Seismic}$

- $U = 1.4 \text{ Dead} + 1.7 \text{ Live} + 1.7 \text{ Earth Pressure}$
- $U = 0.9 \text{ Dead} + 1.7 \text{ Earth Pressure}$

10B3.2.11.2 Steel Structures. The required strength (S) based on the elastic design methods and the allowable stresses (Fs) defined in Part 1 of the AISC Specification for the Design, Fabrication, and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings is as follows:

- $S = \text{Dead} + \text{Live} + (\text{Roof Live Load})$
- $S = \text{Dead} + \text{Live} + (\text{Wind or Earthquake}/1.4)$
- $S = \text{Dead} + \text{Live} + \text{Earthquake}/1.4$
- $S = 0.9 \text{ Dead} + \text{Earthquake}/1.4$

Frame members and connections will conform to the additional requirements of CBC Sections 1633 and 2213.

10B3.3 Architecture

General design criteria for the architectural systems are as follows.

10B3.3.1 Architecture—Engineered Buildings

General design criteria for materials and installation of architectural systems or components will be as follows:

- **Interior Walls.** Where durability is required, interior walls may be constructed of concrete block masonry, structurally designed and reinforced as required. In offices, shops, etc., metal studs with gypsum board will usually be used to form interior partitions. Insulation for sound control will be used where required by design.
- **Fire Exits.** Fire exits will be provided at outside walls as required by code. Exit signs will be provided. Fire doors will bear an Underwriters' Laboratories certification level for class of opening and rating for door, frame, and hardware. Doors will conform to wood or hollow metal door requirements and have fillers adequate to meet the fire rating.
- **Large Access Exterior Doors.** Large access exterior doors will be rolling steel type with weather seals and windlocks. Components will be formed from galvanized steel, factory primed, and field painted. Doors will be motor-operated with override manual operation.
- **Painting.** Exterior steel material that is not galvanized or factory finished will be painted. Painted color will match or harmonize with the color of the exterior face of the wall panels.
- **Color Schemes.** Color schemes will be selected for overall compatibility.

10B3.3.2 Architecture—Prefabricated Metal Buildings

Prefabricated metal buildings (packaged to include exterior doors, wall louvers, windows, and related enclosure components) will be furnished as follows:

- **Building Enclosure.** Building enclosures will be of manufacturer's standard modular rigid frame construction with tapered or uniform depth rafters rigidly connected at ends to pinned-base tapered or uniform depth columns. Purlins and girts will be cold-formed

“C” or “Z” sections conforming to “Specifications for Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members” of American Iron and Steel Institute. All other members will be of ASTM A36 hot rolled shapes conforming to “Specification for Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings” of American Institute of Steel Construction. Roof slopes will be approximately 1-inch rise per 12 inches of run. Metal roof coverings will be of prefinished standing seam panels of 24-gauge minimum.

- **Steel.** Cold-formed components will conform to ASTM A570, Grade E, 42,000 psi minimum yield for material thicknesses equal to or less than 0.23 inch, or to ASTM A375, 50,000 pounds per square inch (psi) minimum yield for high tensile strength purlin or girt sections with material thicknesses equal to or less than 0.23 inch. Roof covering and wallcovering will conform to ASTM A446, Grade A, galvanized 33,000 psi minimum yield. All cold-formed components will be manufactured by precision roll or break forming.

10B3.4 Concrete

Reinforced concrete structures will be designed in accordance with CBC 2001 and ACI 318-02, Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete.

10B3.4.1 Materials

The materials described below will be specified and used as a basis for design:

- **Reinforcing Steel.** Reinforcing steel shall meet the requirements of ASTM A615 Grade-60. Welded wire fabric for concrete will conform to ASTM A185.
- **Cement.** Cement used in all concrete mixes will be portland cement meeting the requirements of ASTM C150.
- **Aggregates.** Fine aggregates will be clean natural sand. Coarse aggregates will be crushed gravel or stone. All aggregates shall meet the requirements of ASTM C33.
- **Admixtures.** Plasticizers and retarders will be used to control setting time and to obtain optimum workability. Air entrainment of 4 to 6 percent by volume will be used in all concrete mixes. Calcium chloride will not be permitted. Interior slabs to be trowel finished may use less air entrainment.
- **Water.** Clean water of potable quality shall be used in all concrete.

10B3.4.2 Design

The system of concrete and steel reinforcing strength combinations will be used as follows:

- **Concrete strength.** See Table 10B-2.
- **Reinforcing strength.** 60,000 psi, Grade 60.

10B3.4.3 Mixes

The design compressive strength ($f'c$) of concrete and grout, as measured at 28 days, is shown in Table 10B-2.

TABLE 10B-2

The Design Compressive Strength of Concrete and Grout as Measured at 28 Days

Electrical ductbank encasement and lean concrete backfill (Class L-1)	2,000 psi
Structural concrete (Class S-1)	3,000 psi
Structural concrete (Class S-2)	4,000 psi
Grout (Class G-1)	5,000 psi

10B3.4.4 Concrete Tests

Quality control testing of concrete will be performed by an independent laboratory and will consist of the following:

- **Preliminary Review.** Before concrete mixes are designed, the source and quality of materials will be determined and the following reports will be submitted:
 - The type, brand, manufacturer, composition, and method of handling (sack or bulk) of cement.
 - The type, source, and composition of fly ash.
 - The classification, brand, manufacturer, and active chemical ingredients of all admixtures.
 - The source of coarse aggregates and test reports to verify compliance with ASTM C33.
 - The source of fine aggregates and test reports to verify compliance with ASTM C33.
 - The results of tests to determine compliance of admixtures with appropriate ASTM requirements.
- **Design Mix Tests.** Concrete will be proportioned to provide an average compressive strength as prescribed in CBC 2001 Section 1905.3. Documentation that proposed concrete proportions will produce an average compressive strength equal to or greater than required average compressive strength will be established based on trial mixtures in accordance with CBC Section 1905.3.3.
- **Field Control Tests.** Field control tests will include the following.
 - **Aggregate gradation.** Each 500 tons of fine aggregate and each 1,000 tons of coarse aggregate will be sampled and tested in accordance with ASTM D75 and C136.
 - **Slump.** A slump test will be made from each of the first three batches mixed each day. An additional test will be made for each 50 cubic yards placed in any one day.
 - **Air content.** An air content test will be made from one of the first three batches mixed each day and from each batch of concrete from which compression test cylinders are made. Air content tests will be in accordance with ASTM C231.

- **Compression tests.** One set of four concrete test cylinders will be made each day from each class of concrete being placed. Additional sets will be made depending on the amount of concrete placed each day. For each additional 100 cubic yards of each class, or major fraction thereof, placed in any one day, four additional sets of cylinders will be made. One cylinder of each set will be tested at an age of seven days, two cylinders of each set will be tested at 28 days, and one cylinder shall be stored until otherwise directed. Compression tests will be in accordance with ASTM C39.

10B3.4.5 Reinforcing Steel Test

Mill test reports certifying that reinforcing steel is in accordance with ASTM and project specifications will be required.

10B3.5 Steel and Other Metals

10B3.5.1 Structural Steel

Steel framed structures will be designed in accordance with the CBC 2001 and the AISC Specification for the Structural Steel Building, Allowable Stress Design and Plastic Design, June 1, 1989. In addition, steel framed structures will be designed in accordance with the criteria discussed in the following subsections.

10B3.5.1.1 Materials. Structural steel shapes, plates, and appurtenances for general use will conform to ASTM A36 or A 572. Structural steel required for heavy framing members may consider the use of ASTM A441. Structural steel required for tubes will conform to ASTM A500, Grade B. Connection bolts will conform to ASTM A325. Connections will conform to AISC Specification for Structural Joints. Welding electrodes will be as specified by the AWS. All structural steel will be shop primed after fabrication. Exterior structural steel may be hot dipped galvanized in lieu of prime painted.

10B3.5.1.2 Tests. Mill test reports or reports of tests made by the fabricator will be required certifying that all material is in conformance with the applicable ASTM specification. In addition, the fabricator will provide an affidavit stating that all steel specified has been provided at yield stresses in accordance with the drawings and the specification.

10B3.5.1.3 Design. All steel framed structures will be designed as “rigid frame” (AISC Specification Type 1) or “simple” space frames (AISC Specification Type 2), utilizing single span beam systems, vertical diagonal bracing at main column lines, and horizontal bracing at the roof and major floor levels. The use of Type 1 rigid frames will generally be limited to one-story, open garage, warehouse or shed-type structures, or to prefabricated metal buildings.

Suspended concrete slabs will be considered as providing horizontal stability by diaphragm action after setup and curing. Deflections of the support steel will be controlled to prohibit “ponding” of the fresh concrete as it is placed. Metal roof decks attached with welding washers or fasteners may be considered to provide a structure with lateral force diaphragm action. Grating floors will not be considered as providing horizontal rigidity.

Connections will be in accordance with AISC standard connection design for field bolted connections. Connections will be designed with bolts for bearing type joints with threads in

shear plane except where connections are required to be slip-critical. Larger diameter bolts may be used to develop larger capacity connections or elsewhere as determined by the engineer.

10B3.6 Seismic Design Criteria

This section provides the general criteria and procedures that will be used for seismic design of structures, equipment, and components.

The project site is located in Seismic Zone 4 according to the California Building Code, 2001 edition. The seismic performance objectives for this facility are as follows:

- Resist minor levels of earthquake ground motion without damage.
- Resist moderate levels of earthquake ground motion without structural damage, but possibly experience some nonstructural damage.
- Resist major levels of earthquake ground motion without collapse, but possibly with some structural as well as nonstructural damage.

To achieve these objectives and to meet the requirements of the CEC and local codes, the facility will be designed in accordance with the 2001 edition of the California Building Code. All structures, equipment internals, and components will be separated from adjoining structures.

10B.3.6.1 Buildings and Structures

The seismic zone used for this site will be Zone 4 as determined from CBC, 2001 Figure No. 16-2 titled "Seismic Zone Map of the United States," using an Importance Factor of 1.00. Seismic loading will be used in the design of structures only when it is greater than the computed wind loads.

Non-building structures are to be designed in accordance with CBC, 2001 Section 1634. These are typically regular structures as defined in the CBC, so the static lateral force procedure will be applicable. In the event that dynamic analysis will be required based on discussions with the CBO, the affected structures will be evaluated in accordance with the requirements of the CBC.

Buildings and structures defined by CBC, 2001 Section 1629.8.3 will be designed using the static lateral force procedure of Section 1630.

Buildings and structures defined by CBC, 2001 Section 1629.8.4 will be designed using the dynamic lateral force procedure of Section 1631. The ground motion representation will use the response spectrum indicated in CBC Figure 16-3.

Lateral forces on elements of structures and nonstructural components will be determined from the greater of CBC 1632.2 requirements, or CBC 1634.5 requirement for equipment supported laterally at or below grade.

Steel framed structures will comply with the requirements of CBC Chapter 22, Section 2213 including the requirements of Section 2213.5.1

Water storage tanks will meet the seismic design requirements of AWWA D100, Section 13, and CBC 1634.

10B4 Structural Design Methodology

This section describes the structural aspects of the design of the proposed facility. Each major structural component of the plant is addressed by defining the design criteria and analytical techniques that will be employed.

10B4.1 Structures

10B4.1.1 Combustion Turbine Foundations

The combustion turbine foundations will be designed to support the turbine and generator components.

The foundation will be designed to resist the loadings furnished by the manufacturer and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

10B4.1.1.1 Foundation Loads. Foundation loads will be furnished by the combustion turbine manufacturer and will be superimposed with loads for the foundation itself. Typical loading data supplied by the manufacturer include the following:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Wind loads from project specific criteria
- Seismic loads from project specific criteria
- Hydrostatic loads
- Temperature and pressure loads
- Dynamic operating loads
- Emergency loads such as turbine accident loads

10B4.1.1.2 Induced Forces. The combustion turbine and associated equipment will be securely anchored to the foundation using cast-in-place steel anchor bolts or sleeved through-bolts designed to resist the equipment forces.

10B4.1.1.3 Structural Criteria. The foundation will be designed and constructed as a monolithic reinforced concrete structure using the criteria from Subsection 10B3.4, Concrete. The foundation system will likely be a rigid mat supported on short piles or drilled caissons could be used. Final foundation system selection by the project geotechnical engineers will be based on specific test drillings at the major foundations upon completion of demolition..

The foundation design will address the following considerations:

- Soil bearing capacities and earth pressures
- Pile capacities
- Allowable settlements
- Soil liquefaction potential
- Equipment, structure, and environmental loads
- Natural frequencies of rotating equipment

- Access and maintenance
- Equipment performance criteria
- Dynamic effects of the rotating machinery

Environmental loading will be determined in accordance with, Subsection 10B3.1, Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads.

Seismic loading to the foundation from the combustion turbine will be calculated using equivalent lateral forces applied at the center-of-gravity of the equipment in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria for rigid equipment.

Load combinations and their respective strength factors for the foundation design will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations, and Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses.

10B4.1.1.4 Analytical Techniques. The combustion turbine foundation will be designed using static analysis techniques assuming a pile supported rigid mat. The mat will be sized such that the allowable settlement and bearing pressure/pile capacity criteria developed from a detailed subsurface investigation will not be exceeded. The foundation will be analyzed as a combined footing assuming a linear vertical pressure distribution that is taken by the pile group. Pile loads shall be checked locally. The mat will be proportioned such that the resultant of the pile loads coincides as nearly as possible with the resultant of the vertical loading. The mat shall be reinforced to act as a pile cap spanning between piles. The minimum factors of safety against overturning and sliding will be 1.5 and 1.1, respectively. The factor of safety on the pile shall be determined by the geotechnical engineer.

The combustion turbine foundation will be checked for dynamic response of the operating combustion turbine. Manual calculations and simple computer models based on the fundamental principles of dynamic behavior of structures will be used to determine the natural frequencies of the support system. Where soil-structure interaction effects are important, low strain soil properties will be used to calculate soil springs using the procedures from Vibrations of Soils and Foundation by Richard, Hall, and Woods or a similar procedure. The concrete foundation will be analyzed as a rigid body on soil springs with the equipment modeled as a rigid mass located at its center of gravity and rigidly attached to the foundation. The foundation will be proportioned such that the principal natural frequencies will be at least 10 percent removed from the equipment operating speed.

Should the resulting foundation design prove to be uneconomical, the dynamic behavior of the foundation will be evaluated and compared to ISO 3945 Criteria for Vibration Severity. The resultant vibration level will be within the “Good” range of this standard.

A procedure for the dynamic analysis of large fan foundations supported by soil or piers, may be used to evaluate the dynamic behavior of the turbine foundations.

10B4.1.2 Exhaust Duct and CO/SCR Foundation

The exhaust duct and CO/SCR foundation will be designed to support the exhaust duct and CO/SCR catalyst structures and associated equipment.

The foundation will be designed to resist the loadings furnished by the manufacturer and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

10B4.1.2.1 Foundation Loads. Foundation loads will be furnished by the exhaust duct manufacturer and will be superimposed with loads for the foundation itself. Typical loading data supplied by the manufacturer include the following:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads
- Hydrostatic loads
- Temperature and pressure loads

The exhaust duct and CO/SCR foundation will be designed to resist a superimposed uniform live load of 250 psf over the area not otherwise occupied by equipment.

10B4.1.2.2 Induced Forces. The exhaust duct and CO/SCR and associated equipment will be securely anchored to the foundation using cast-in-place steel anchor bolts designed to resist the equipment forces.

10B4.1.2.3 Structural Criteria. The foundation will be designed and constructed as a monolithic reinforced concrete structure using the criteria from Section B3.4, Concrete. The foundation system will likely be a rigid mat supported on piles or drilled caissons. Final foundation system selection by the project geotechnical engineers will be based on specific test drillings at the major foundations upon completion of demolition.

The foundation design will address the following considerations:

- Soil bearing capacities and earth pressures
- Pile capacities
- Allowable settlements
- Soil liquefaction potential
- Equipment, structure, and environmental loads
- Access and maintenance
- Equipment performance criteria

Environmental loading will be determined in accordance with Subsection 10B3.1, Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads.

Seismic loading to the foundation will be supplied by the exhaust duct manufacturer and will reflect the structural system used by the exhaust duct to resist lateral loading.

Load combinations and their respective allowable strengths will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations, and Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses.

10B4.1.2.4 Analytical Techniques

The exhaust duct and CO/SCR foundation will be designed using static analysis techniques assuming a pile supported rigid mat. The mat will be sized such that the allowable settlement and bearing pressure/pile capacity criteria developed from a detailed subsurface

investigation will not be exceeded. The foundation will be analyzed as a combined footing assuming a linear vertical pressure distribution that is taken by the pile group. Pile loads shall be checked locally. The mat will be proportioned such that the resultant of the pile loads coincides as nearly as possible with the resultant of the vertical loading. The mat shall be reinforced to act as a pile cap spanning between piles. The minimum factors of safety against overturning and sliding will be 1.5 and 1.1, respectively. The factor of safety on the pile shall be determined by the geotechnical engineer.

10B4.1.3 Stack and Foundation

The stacks will be carbon steel stacks supported on a reinforced concrete mat foundation. The height of the stacks will be approximately 85 feet and each will be 12 feet in diameter.

10B4.1.3.1 Foundation Loads. Foundation loads will be determined using project specific design criteria.

The design of the stack and foundation will include the following loads:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads
- Temperature and pressure loads

Foundation loading magnitudes cannot be determined until specific stack design is completed.

10B4.1.3.2 Induced Forces. The stack will be securely anchored to the foundation using cast-in-place steel anchor bolts designed to resist the foundation and stack induced forces.

10B4.1.3.3 Structural System. The steel stack will resist lateral loading as a fixed base cantilevered structure.

10B4.1.3.4 Structural Criteria. The predominate forces acting on the stack will result from wind or seismic loading. The stack will be designed as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.4, Steel Stacks.

Seismic loads will be determined in accordance with CBC Section 1634 Nonbuilding Structures. The fundamental period will be determined using CBC equations and will be calculated by both considering and ignoring the structural contribution of any lining material. The lower period will be used in the development of the seismic forces.

The allowable longitudinal stress, F , for the design of the stack shell will be determined from the following equations from ASME/ ANSI STS-1-1986.

$$F = 1/8 Et/r/FS \text{ for } t/r < 8Fp/E$$

$$F = [F_y - K_s (F_y - F_p)] / FS \text{ for } t/r > 8Fp/E$$

$$< 20F_y/E$$

$$F = F_y/FS \text{ for } t/r > 20F_y/E$$

where

- E = Steel modulus of elasticity,
- t = Shell plate thickness with corrosion allowance,
- r = Shell radius,
- FS = Factor of safety equal to 1.5,
- F_y = Steel yield stress, and
- F_p = Steel proportional limit equal to 0.70 F_y.

$$K_s = \left[\frac{\frac{20F_y}{E} - \frac{t}{r}}{\frac{20F_y}{E} - \frac{8F_p}{E}} \right]^2$$

The minimum shell thickness will be 0.25 inch plus 0.0625 inch corrosion allowance. The corrosion allowance will be considered in the generation of seismic loads but not in the resistance to seismic or wind loads. Allowable stresses for stiffeners, platform members, and other details will be in accordance with the *American Institute of Steel Construction Allowable Stress Design, Ninth Edition*. Allowable stresses for the shell will not be increased for wind or seismic loadings.

The stack will likely be supported using an octagonal, circular or square shaped reinforced mat footing. The foundation will be designed and constructed as a monolithic reinforced concrete structure using the criteria from Subsection 10B3.4, Concrete. The foundation system will likely be a rigid mat supported on piles, or drilled caissons could be used. Final foundation system selection by the project geotechnical engineers will be based on specific test drillings at the major foundations upon completion of demolition.

The foundation design will address the following considerations:

- Soil bearing capacities and earth pressures
- Pile capacities
- Allowable settlements
- Soil liquefaction potential
- Structure and environmental loads

Load combinations and their respective allowable strengths will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations, and Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses.

10B4.1.3.5 Analytical Techniques. Moments, shears, and axial forces will be calculated using static analysis procedures on a cantilevered member. Longitudinal stresses resulting from axial loads and flexure will be combined and compared to a single allowable stress.

The stack foundation will be designed using static analysis techniques assuming a pile supported rigid mat. The mat will be sized such that the allowable settlement and bearing pressure/pile capacity criteria developed from a detailed subsurface investigation will not be exceeded. The foundation will be analyzed assuming a linear soil pressure distribution. The mat will be proportioned to resist the vertical gravity loads concurrent with the controlling lateral loads while maintaining a minimum 2.5 factor of safety against overturning. The factor of safety against sliding will be a minimum of 1.5.

10B4.1.4 Buildings

The various plant site buildings will provide support, enclosure, protection, and access to the systems contained within its boundaries.

10B4.1.4.1 Foundation Loads. Foundation loads will be determined from the analysis and design of the superstructure and from the support of the equipment contained within the structure. The following loads will be considered:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Equipment and piping loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads

10B4.1.4.2 Induced Forces. Each building and associated major equipment will be securely anchored to the foundation using cast-in-place steel anchor bolts designed to resist any induced forces.

10B4.1.4.3 Structural System. The buildings will be designed as AISC Type 1 rigid frames or as Type 2 simple braced frame. For the purpose of resisting seismic lateral loads, the structure will be classified as a regular structure with a concentric braced frame, ordinary moment resisting frame, or special moment resisting frame in accordance with the definitions of Chapters 16 and 22 of the California Building Code.

10B4.1.4.4 Structural Criteria. The building steel frames will be designed and constructed using the materials and criteria set forth in Subsection 10B3.5, Steel and Other Metals.

Environmental loading will be determined in accordance with Section 10B3.1 Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads.

Seismic loading for the buildings will be calculated using equivalent lateral forces applied to the structure in accordance with the procedures of CBC Chapter 16.

The building foundations will be designed and constructed using reinforced concrete according to the criteria set forth in Subsection 10B3.4, Concrete. The foundation system will likely be comprised of a pile supported rigid mat. Foundation types will be controlled by depth of Young Bay mud at specific locations and will be verified by the project geotechnical investigation.

The foundation design will address the following considerations:

- Soil bearing capacities and earth pressures
- Allowable settlements
- Soil liquefaction potential
- Equipment, structure, and environmental loads
- Access and maintenance
- Equipment performance criteria

Load combinations and their respective allowable stresses will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations, and Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses.

10B4.1.4.5 Analytical Techniques. The building foundations will be designed using static analysis techniques assuming a pile supported rigid mat. The mat will be sized such that the allowable settlement and bearing pressure/pile capacity criteria developed from a detailed subsurface investigation will not be exceeded assuming a linear soil pressure distribution. The mat will be proportioned such that the resultant of the pile group loading coincides as nearly as possible with the resultant of the vertical loading. The minimum factors of safety against overturning and sliding will be 1.5 and 1.1, respectively.

10B4.1.5 Gas Compressor Foundations

The gas compressor foundations will be designed to support the gas compressor and its components.

The foundation will be designed to resist the loadings furnished by the manufacturer and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

10B4.1.5.1 Foundation Loads. Foundation loads will be furnished by the gas compressor manufacturer and will be superimposed with loads for the foundation itself. Typical loading data supplied by the manufacturer include the following:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Wind loads from project specific criteria
- Seismic loads from project specific criteria
- Hydrostatic loads
- Temperature and pressure loads
- Dynamic operating loads
- Emergency loads such as turbine accident loads

10B4.1.5.2 Induced Forces

The gas compressor and associated equipment will be securely anchored to the foundation using cast-in-place steel anchor bolts or sleeved through-bolts designed to resist the equipment forces.

10B4.1.5.3 Structural Criteria. The foundation will be designed and constructed as a monolithic reinforced concrete structure using the criteria from Section 10B3.4, Concrete. The foundation system will likely be a rigid mat supported on piles or drilled caissons could

be used. Final foundation system selection by the project geotechnical engineers will be based on specific test drillings at the major foundations upon completion of demolition.

The foundation design will address the following considerations:

- Soil bearing capacities and earth pressures
- Pile capacities
- Allowable settlements
- Soil liquefaction potential
- Equipment, structure, and environmental loads
- Natural frequencies of rotating equipment
- Access and maintenance
- Equipment performance criteria
- Dynamic effects of the rotating machinery

Environmental loading will be determined in accordance with, Subsection 10B3.1, Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads.

Seismic loading to the foundation from the gas compressor will be calculated using equivalent lateral forces applied at the center-of-gravity of the equipment in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria for rigid equipment.

Load combinations and their respective strength factors for the foundation design will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations, and Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses.

10B4.1.5.4 Analytical Techniques. The gas compressor foundation will be designed using static analysis techniques assuming a pile-supported rigid mat. The mat will be sized such that the allowable settlement and bearing pressure/pile capacity criteria developed from a detailed subsurface investigation will not be exceeded. The foundation will be analyzed as a combined footing assuming a linear vertical pressure distribution that is taken by the pile group. Pile loads shall be checked locally. The mat will be proportioned such that the resultant of the pile loads coincides as nearly as possible with the resultant of the vertical loading. The mat shall be reinforced to act as a pile cap spanning between piles. The minimum factors of safety against overturning and sliding will be 1.5 and 1.1, respectively. The factor of safety on the pile shall be determined by the geotechnical engineer.

The gas compressor foundation will be checked for dynamic response of the operating combustion turbine. Manual calculations and simple computer models based on the fundamental principles of dynamic behavior of structures will be used to determine the natural frequencies of the support system. Where soil-structure interaction effects are important, low strain soil properties will be used to calculate soil springs using the procedures from *Vibrations of Soils and Foundation* by Richard, Hall, and Woods or a similar procedure. The concrete foundation will be analyzed as a rigid body on soil springs with the equipment modeled as a rigid mass located at its center of gravity and rigidly attached to the foundation. The foundation will be proportioned such that the principal natural frequencies will be at least 10 percent removed from the equipment operating speed.

Should the resulting foundation design prove to be uneconomical, the dynamic behavior of the foundation will be evaluated and compared to ISO 3945 Criteria for Vibration Severity. The resultant vibration level will be within the “Good” range of this standard.

A procedure for the dynamic analysis of large fan foundations supported by soil or piers, may be used to evaluate the dynamic behavior of the gas compressor foundations.

10B4.2 Tanks

10B4.2.1 Vertical, Cylindrical Field Erected Water Storage Tanks

The vertical, cylindrical, field erected water storage tanks will generally be of carbon steel construction with a protective interior coating.

The tank roof will be of the self-supported dome or cone type. The tank bottom will be ground supported, flat bottomed, with a slope of 1 percent. The tank will be provided with ladders, landing platforms, and handrails as required to provide access to all working areas. Vents, manholes, overflow piping, and grounding lugs will also be provided as necessary.

The typical foundation will consist of a pile supported rigid mat.

10B4.2.1.1 Foundation Loads. Foundation loads will be determined using project specific design criteria. The design of the tank and foundation will include the following loads:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads
- Hydrodynamic loads

Foundation loading magnitudes from the tank will not exceed bearing allowables of the soil.

10B4.2.1.2 Induced Forces. The storage tanks will be securely anchored to the foundation using cast-in-place steel anchor bolts designed to resist all induced forces in accordance with AWWA D100.

10B4.2.1.3 Structural System. The storage tanks will resist lateral loading through shear in the tank walls. Overturning will be resisted by anchor bolts connecting the tank wall to the foundation.

10B4.2.1.4 Structural Criteria. The foundation will be designed and constructed as a reinforced concrete ringwall using the criteria from Subsection 10B3.4, Concrete. The tank structures will be designed and constructed using the criteria established in AWWA D100.

Environmental loadings will be determined in accordance with Subsection 10B3.1, Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads, multiplied by the appropriate pressure coefficient from Table No. 16-H of CBC.

Seismic loads will be determined in accordance with Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria, and AWWA D100, Section 13.

The seismic overturning moment will be determined from AWWA D100, Section 13.3.3.1, for a Seismic Zone 4. The structure coefficient will be determined from Table 16-P. The value of C1 will be determined from Section 13.3.3.1. The site amplification factor, S, will be determined from Table 17.

Load combinations and their respective allowable strengths will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations; Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses; and Section 3 of AWWA D100.

Design loads will be applied at the center of gravity of the tank. The design of the tank foundation will include the moment resulting from lateral displacement (hydrodynamics) of the tank contents in accordance with AWWA D100, Section 13.3.3.2.

Piping connections will be designed with a minimum 2 inches of flexibility in all directions as specified in AWWA D100, Section 13.5.

10B4.2.1.5 Analytical Techniques. The tank foundation will be designed using static analysis techniques of a pile supported rigid mat. The ringwall will be proportioned to resist the dead load of the tank and the overturning moment determined from AWWA D100. The ringwall will also be proportioned to resist maximum anchor bolt uplift force. Circumferential reinforcing steel hoops will be provided in the ringwall to develop the hoop stress produced by lateral soil pressure within the ringwall. The ringwall will be proportioned to resist the vertical gravity loads concurrent with the controlling lateral loads while maintaining a minimum 1.5 factor of safety against overturning. The factor of safety against sliding will be a minimum of 1.1.

The tank structure will be designed and proportioned such that during the application of any load, or combination of loads, the maximum stresses as stipulated in AWWA D100 will not be exceeded.

10B4.2.2 Horizontal, Cylindrical, Shop Fabricated Storage Tanks

The horizontal, cylindrical, shop fabricated tanks will be of carbon steel construction. The tanks will be provided with ladders, landing platforms, and handrails as required to provide access to all working areas. Each tank will be provided with a fill connection, fill drain, overflow, vent connections, manholes, and grounding lugs as necessary.

The foundations will be designed to resist the loadings imposed by the tanks and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

10B4.2.2.1 Foundation Loads .Foundation loads will be furnished by the tank manufacturer and will be superimposed with loads for the foundation itself.

Typical loadings supplied by the manufacturer include the following:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads
- Temperature and pressure loads
- Hydrodynamic loads

10B4.2.2.2 Induced Forces. The tanks will be securely anchored to the foundation using cast-in-place steel anchor bolts designed to resist all induced forces.

10B4.2.2.3 Structural System. The tanks will be supported by integral legs or saddle supports designed to resist gravity and environmental loadings.

10B4.2.2.4 Structural Criteria. The foundation will be designed and constructed as a monolithic reinforced concrete structure using the criteria from Subsection 10B3.4, Concrete. The foundation will likely be a rigid mat supported directly on bedrock or very dense controlled backfill. Only very light structures may be supported on shallow foundations. Foundation types will be controlled by depth of Young Bay mud at specific locations and will be verified by the project geotechnical investigation.

Environmental loadings will be determined in accordance with Subsection 10B3.1, Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads, multiplied by the appropriate pressure coefficient from Table No. 16-H of CBC.

Seismic loading will be calculated using equivalent lateral forces applied at the center of gravity of the tank or tank component in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria.

Load combinations and their respective allowable strengths will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations, and Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses.

10B4.2.2.5 Analytical Techniques. The tank foundations will be designed using static analysis techniques assuming a rigid mat. The mat will be sized such that the allowable settlement and bearing pressure criteria developed from a detailed subsurface investigation will not be exceeded. The foundation will be analyzed assuming a linear soil pressure distribution. The mat will be proportioned such that the resultant of the soil pressure coincides as nearly as possible with the resultant of the vertical loading. The minimum factors of safety against overturning and sliding will be 1.5 and 1.1, respectively.

The tanks will be designed by a tank manufacturer in accordance with the ASME code, ANSI code, and the ASTM standards. Gravity and lateral loadings will be transferred to the foundation by integral legs or a saddle support system.

10B4.3 Equipment

10B4.3.1 Combustion Turbines

The combustion turbines and accessories will be designed to resist all design loads. The combustion turbine's enclosure and support frame will be constructed of carbon and alloy steels as required by the manufacturer's standards and shall meet all applicable codes and standards.

The foundations will be designed to resist the loadings furnished by the manufacturer and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

10B4.3.1.1 Equipment Loads. Equipment loads will be determined by the manufacturer based on project performance criteria. Typical loadings used for design include the following.

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Operating loads
- Construction loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads
- Temperature and pressure loads
- Emergency loads such as turbine accident loads

10B4.3.1.2 Induced Forces. The combustion turbine and associated equipment will utilize steel anchor bolts, fasteners, welds, and other equipment anchorage devices to resist equipment induced forces.

10B4.3.1.3 Structural Criteria. The combustion turbine and generator and accessories will be designed to resist project specific design loads and CBC specified loads.

Environmental loading will be determined in accordance with Subsection 10B3.1, Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads, multiplied by the appropriate pressure coefficient from Table No. 16-H of CBC.

The seismic loading and design of the combustion turbine and accessories will be in accordance with project specific criteria and CBC. Seismic loading will be calculated using equivalent lateral forces applied at the center of gravity of the equipment or component in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria.

The inlet air filtration equipment and inlet air duct support structures shall be designed to resist the loading specified in CBC Chapter 16. For the purposes of resisting seismic lateral loads, the inlet air duct support structure will be classified as regular or irregular in accordance with the criteria established in CBC Chapter 16. The procedures for the analysis of regular and irregular structures will be as specified in CBC Chapter 16 and Subsection 10B3.6.1, Buildings and Structures.

Lateral forces on elements of structural and nonstructural components will be determined in accordance with CBC Section 1632, with Z equal to 0.4, I equal to 1.0, and a_p and R_p in accordance with CBC Table 16-O. These seismic forces will be combined with forces due to normal operating loads.

Lateral forces on equipment will be determined in accordance with CBC Section 1632 with Z equal to 0.4, I equal to 1.0, and a_p and R_p in accordance with CBC Table 16-O. Equipment bases, foundations, support frames, and structural members used to transfer the equipment seismic forces to the main lateral load resisting system will be designed for the same seismic load as the equipment.

Load combinations will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations. These load combinations are in addition to those normally used in design and those specified in

applicable codes and standards. For all load combinations, including seismic, the stresses in the structural supporting members and connections will remain in the elastic range.

10B4.3.1.4 Analytical Techniques. The combustion turbine and auxiliary equipment will be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable requirements of codes and standards referenced in Appendix 10. Stamps will be affixed to denote conformance to the appropriate codes.

10B4.3.2 Exhaust Ducting and SCR Catalyst

The exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst and accessories will be provided with platforms, stairways, and handrails as required to provide access for operations and maintenance.

The exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst and components will be designed to resist all design loads. The exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst and components will be constructed of carbon and alloy steels as required by the manufacturer's standards and shall meet all applicable codes and standards.

The foundation will be designed to resist the loadings furnished by the manufacturer and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

10B4.3.2.1 Equipment Loads. Equipment loads will be determined by the manufacturer and will be based on project performance criteria and applicable codes and standards. Typical loading used for design include the following:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Operating loads
- Construction loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads
- Hydrostatic loads
- Temperature and pressure loads

10B4.3.2.2 Induced Forces. The exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst and associated equipment will utilize steel anchor bolts, fasteners, welds, and other equipment anchorage devices to resist equipment induced forces.

10B4.3.2.3 Structural Criteria. The exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst and associated equipment will be designed to resist project specific design loads and CBC specified loads.

Environmental loading will be determined in accordance with Subsection 10B3.1, Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads, multiplied by the pressure coefficients from Table No. 16-H of CBC.

The seismic loading and design of the exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst and associated equipment will be in accordance with project specific criteria and the CBC. Seismic loading will be calculated using equivalent lateral forces applied at the center of gravity of the equipment or component in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria. The exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst support structure will be

designed to resist, at a minimum, the lateral forces specified in CBC Section 1634, Non-building structures and the applicable criteria of Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria.

For the purpose of resisting lateral seismic forces, the exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst support structure will be classified as regular or irregular in accordance with the criteria established in CBC Chapter 16. The procedures for the analysis of regular and irregular structures will be as specified in CBC Chapter 16 and, Subsection 10B3.6.1, Buildings and Structures.

Lateral forces on elements of structural and nonstructural components will be determined in accordance with CBC Section 1632 with Z equal to 0.4, I equal to 1.0 and a_p and R_p in accordance with CBC Table 16-O.

Lateral forces on equipment will be determined in accordance with CBC Section 1632 with Z equal to 0.4, I equal to 1.0, and a_p and R_p in accordance with CBC Table 16-O. Equipment bases, foundations, support frames, and structural members used to transfer the equipment seismic forces to the main lateral load resisting system will be designed for the same seismic load as the equipment.

Load combinations will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations. These load combinations are in addition to those normally used in design and those specified in applicable codes and standards. For all load combinations, including seismic, the stresses in the structural supporting members and connections shall remain in the elastic range.

10B4.3.2.4 Analytical Techniques. The exhaust ducting and SCR catalyst and associated equipment will be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable requirements of codes and standards referenced in Appendix 10B and Appendix 10C. Stamps will be affixed to denote conformance to the appropriate codes.

10B4.3.3 Power Transformers

The power transformers, transformer equipment, material, and accessories will conform to the applicable standards of ANSI C57.12, NEMA TR1, ANSI/IEEE C59.94 and 98, and project specific criteria. The power transformer will be designed, fabricated, and tested in accordance with ANSI C57.12 series, NEMA TR 1, and project specific criteria.

The foundation will be designed to resist the loading furnished by the manufacturer and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

10B4.3.3.1 Foundation Loads. Foundation loads will be furnished by the power transformer manufacturer and will be superimposed with loads for the foundation itself. Typical loadings supplied by the manufacturer include the following:

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads

10B4.3.3.2 Induced Forces. The power transformers, transformer equipment, and accessories will utilize steel anchor bolts, fasteners, welds, and other equipment anchorage devices to resist equipment induced forces.

10B4.3.3.3 Structural System. The transformer will be regarded as a rigid body for foundation design purposes.

10B4.3.3.4 Structural Criteria. The power transformers, transformer equipment, and accessories will be designed to resist project specific design loads, CBC specified loads, and loads from applicable codes and standards.

The foundation will be designed and constructed as a monolithic reinforced concrete structure using the criteria from Appendix 10B, Subsection 10B4, Structural Design Methodology, and Subsection 10B3.4, Concrete. The foundation will likely be a pile supported rigid mat. The foundations will incorporate an interconnected integral containment basin capable of holding 110 percent of the transformer coolant contents prior to passage through an oil/water separator.

Environmental loading will be determined in accordance with Subsection 10B3.1, Natural Phenomena. Wind loads will be determined using the velocity pressures specified in Subsection 10B3.2.3, Wind Loads, multiplied by the appropriate pressure coefficients from CBC Table No.16-H.

The seismic loading and design of the power transformers, transformer equipment, accessories, and foundations will be in accordance with project specific criteria and CBC Chapter 16. Loading will be approximated using equivalent lateral forces applied to the center of gravity of the equipment or component using the criteria specified in Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria.

Lateral forces on equipment will be determined in accordance with CBC Section 1632 with Z equal to 0.4, I equal to 1.0, and a_p and R_p in accordance with CBC Table 16-O. Equipment bases, foundations, support frames, and structural members used to transfer the equipment seismic forces to the foundation system will be designed for the same seismic load as the equipment. Load combinations will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations. These load combinations are in addition to those normally used in design and those specified in applicable codes and standards. For all load combinations, including seismic, the stresses in the structural supporting members and connections will remain in the elastic range. Structural allowable strengths will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses.

10B4.3.3.5 Analytical Techniques. The power transformers, transformer equipment, and accessories will be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable requirements of codes and standards referenced in Appendix 10D, Electrical Engineering Design Criteria.

The power transformer foundation will be designed using static analysis techniques assuming a pile supported rigid mat. The mat will be sized such that the allowable settlements and bearing pressure or pile loading criteria developed from a detailed subsurface investigation will not be exceeded. The foundation will be analyzed assuming a linear soil pressure distribution. The mat will be proportioned such that the resultant of the pile loads coincides as nearly as possible with the resultant of the

vertical loading. The minimum factors of safety against overturning and sliding will be 1.5 and 1.1, respectively.

10B4.3.4 Miscellaneous Equipment

Where possible, all miscellaneous equipment will be designed to project specific criteria. This miscellaneous equipment includes, but is not limited to, motor control centers, batteries, low voltage power and lighting systems, isolated bus ducts, pumps, lube oil cooling units, fire detection and protection systems, and switchgear. Standardized components such as motors, pumps, small fans, and other similar products that represent manufacturers' standard stock items will not be designed to meet project specific seismic loading criteria.

Miscellaneous equipment will meet all applicable codes and standards as well as the individual manufacturer's standards.

All equipment foundations and supports will be designed to resist project specific loading and the loading furnished by the equipment manufacturer.

10B4.3.4.1 Foundation Loads. Foundation loads will be furnished by the equipment manufacturers and will be superimposed with loads for the foundation itself. Typical loadings supplied by the manufacturer include the following.

- Dead loads
- Live loads
- Wind loads
- Seismic loads
- Temperature and pressure loads (as applicable)

10B4.3.4.2 Induced Forces. All miscellaneous equipment will utilize steel anchor bolts, fasteners, welds, and other equipment anchorage devices to resist equipment induced forces.

10B4.3.4.3 Structural System. Each individual piece of equipment will have its own unique structural system, and it is the responsibility of each manufacturer to assure its adequacy.

10B4.3.4.4 Structural Criteria. All miscellaneous equipment will be designed to resist project specific and CBC specified loads where possible and loads from applicable codes and standards.

The seismic loading and design of miscellaneous equipment will be in accordance with project specific criteria and CBC Chapter 16, if possible.

Seismic loading will be calculated using equivalent lateral forces applied to the center of gravity of the equipment or component in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 10B3.6, Seismic Design Criteria.

Lateral forces on equipment will be determined in accordance with CBC Section 1632 with Z equal to 0.4, I equal to 1.0, and a_p and R_p in accordance with CBC Table 16-O. Equipment bases, foundations, support frames, and structural members used to

transfer the equipment seismic forces to the main lateral load resisting system will be designed for the same seismic load as the equipment.

Load combinations will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.10, Load Combinations. These load combinations are in addition to those normally used in design and those specified in applicable codes and standards. For all load combinations, including seismic, the stresses in the structural supporting members and connections shall remain in the elastic range. Structural allowable strengths will be as indicated in Subsection 10B3.2.11, Allowable Stresses.

10B4.3.4.5 Analytical Techniques. All miscellaneous equipment and accessories will be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable requirements of codes and standards.

All structural supports required for the miscellaneous equipment will be designed using static analysis techniques.

10B5 Hazard Mitigation

The project will be designed to mitigate natural and environmental hazards caused by seismic and meteorological events. This section addresses the structural design criteria used to mitigate such hazards.

10B5.1 Seismic Hazard Mitigation Criteria

Section 8.15 provides the description of the regional seismicity and the seismic risk associated with each of the major faults considering historical magnitude and probability of occurrence. The geologic hazards associated with these faults, when considered in concert with the results and recommendations of the future geologic investigation to be provided in a site-specific detailed geotechnical investigation, will be consistent with the design capabilities provided for the facility. The seismic design criteria are implemented through meeting the requirements of Seismic Zone 4 of the CBC.

Specific design features that will be incorporated into the plant to mitigate the identified seismic hazards include the following.

- Appropriate analysis techniques will be employed to calculate structure specific seismic loads.
- Plant structures, equipment, piping, and other components will be designed to resist the project specific seismic loads.
- All equipment will be positively anchored to its supporting structure. Nominal uplift capacity will be provided in the absence of calculated overturning forces.
- Anchorages will be designed to resist the project specific seismic loadings.
- Foundation systems will be selected and designed to minimize the effects of soil liquefaction.
- Adjacent structures will be seismically isolated from one another.

- Structural elements will be designed to comply with special detailing requirements intended to provide ductility.
- Connections for steel structures will have a minimum load carrying capability without regard to the calculated load.
- Lateral and vertical displacements of structures and elements of structures will be limited to specified values.
- The foregoing design features are intended to provide the following degrees of safety for structures and equipment:
 - Resist minor earthquakes without damage. Plant remains operational.
 - Resist moderate earthquakes without structural damage but with some nonstructural damage. Plant remains operational or is returned to service following visual inspection and/or minor repairs.
 - Resist major earthquakes without collapse but with some structural and nonstructural damage. Plant is returned to service following visual inspection and/or minor repairs.

10B5.2 Meteorological and Climatic Hazard Mitigation

Meteorological and climatic data will form the design basis for the project. Portions of the data and the design bases that pertain to structural engineering have been provided in this Appendix.

Specific design features that will be incorporated into the plant to mitigate meteorological and climatic hazards include the following:

- Structures and cladding will be designed to resist the wind forces.
- Sensitive structures will be designed for wind induced vibrational excitation.
- Roofs will be sloped and equipped with drains to prevent accumulation of rainfall.
- Plant mechanical and electrical equipment will be placed on elevated equipment bases when required.
- The plant site will be graded to convey runoff away from structures and equipment.

The foregoing design features will be incorporated in accordance with applicable codes and standards identified in this Appendix.

The degree of safety offered by these features is consistent with the requirements of the applicable codes and standards and the economic benefits these features provide.

10B6 References

American Concrete Institute (ACI). 2001. The California Building Code.

American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI). 2001. "North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members."

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Applied Technology Council. 1982. "Tentative Provision for the Development of Seismic Regulations for Buildings." December.

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Specification for Structural Steel Buildings. 1989. Allowable Stress Design and Plastic Design. June.

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